



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Die Erschliessung Afrikas durch Eisenbahnen. Von F. Baltzer. 36 pp.
Map. D. Reimer (E. Vohsen), Berlin, 1913. Mk. 1. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$.

A short and able paper showing what has been done thus far in the development of African railroad systems. The accompanying map gives the present status of railroad construction.

L'Œuvre Française au Maroc. Avril 1912-Décembre 1913. Par René Besnard et Camille Aymard. x and 254 pp. Map. Hachette & Cie., Paris, 1914. Fr. 3.50. $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.

A statistical work in French, dealing with the results of French occupation and influence in Morocco during the eighteen months, following March 30, 1912, when the treaty between the French Republic and the Sultan of Morocco was signed. The work is divided into three books, the first dealing with the organization of the French Protectorate, the second treating of the economic results of the French occupation, and the third describing the social work of France in Morocco. It is stated that the result of the treaty between France and Spain, by which Spain's ancient rights in Morocco were recognized by granting a Spanish sphere of influence on the Moroccan littoral, has resulted in disorder and anarchy in the Spanish sphere, while peace and order reign in the area of French rule. The governmental organization of French Morocco is based upon native laws and customs. High praise is given to the Senegalese levies, doing police duty. In all, the army of occupation consisted of 80,000 men. European immigration into Morocco is shown to have resulted in profitable land speculation. A marked increase in navigation, commerce, imports and exports has sprung up under French occupancy. Agriculture also has been improved and stimulated by European colonists. Social effort in Morocco is largely centered in public instruction in French and native schools, in loan agencies at the service of the farming population and in the organization and equipment of medical and surgical service for the benefit of the natives, who previously had no such care. An administrative and military map is supplied and a table of contents without an index.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Three Years in the Libyan Desert. Travels, Discoveries, and Excavations of the Menas Expedition (Kaufmann Expedition). By J. C. Ewald Falls. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. xii and 356 pp. Ills., index. B. Herder, St. Louis, Mo., 1914 [?].

This is a translation of the German account of the expedition of Monsignor Kaufmann and his cousin Mr. Falls which led to the rediscovery of the tomb of St. Menas and the early Christian city in which it was situated in the Libyan Desert to the northwest of Cairo. This discovery was made on July 11, 1905, and for two years the excavations were carried on and the walls, pillars, streets, stone dwellings, monastery and tomb of the Christian priest were brought into view. The work was done by Beduins of the desert and the author tells much of their characteristics and manner of life. The book has no map and the ruins are not noted in the latest edition of the Andree Handatlas; as the text is not at all definite, we can only conclude that the excavated town is somewhere between the Natrum Valley and Cairo.

A Woman in the Sahara. By Helen C. Gordon. xiv and 354 pp. Ills. F. A. Stokes Co., New York, 1914. \$1.50. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$.

These chapters are pen pictures of life and nature from near the Algerian coast to Constantine and down into the desert to Touggourt and Oued Souf. The author's companion was an artist especially intent on painting Arab interiors. One of her fine paintings, an Arab girl, forms the frontispiece. The value of the book is that it gives excellent characterizations of the life and customs of the people in town and country, in mountain and desert, without detail that would weary the popular reader; and the geographical environment of the varied peoples is described with the same light touch. The last chapter is one of the most interesting. It tells the story of that gifted Russian girl, Isabella Eber-